NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Dismal Record of Crimes and Casualties.

WIGGINS WORSTED.

What is Going on at the Seat of Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury having directed that the word "cents" be added to the new five-cent piece, the superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, who produced the orginal coin, is preparing a new device for the back. No order has, however, been made suspending the coinage of the new five-cent pieces, and they are being issued from the Philadelphia mint at the rate of nearly \$5,000 worth a day. The demand comes exclusively from private persons. cent Mexican nickel is almost an exact coun- waymen jumped off while the cars were in

coinage instead of bronze. The clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims has made a partial estimate of | A terrible explosion of dynamite, which rethe amounts involved in the claims now pend- sulted in the instant death of one man and North. ing before that court. Twenty-two hundred | serious injuries to three others, occurred on cases out of 5,700 filed aggregate near \$14,000,- | the 9th inst. at Fleming's stone quarry, in 000 without interest. If judgments were Dead Man's Hollow, near McKeesport, Pa. It awarded for the amounts claimed in these cases appears that Daniel and George Heminger, the interest would probably run the aggregate | Noble Gilky, and an unknown colored man up to more than \$20,000,000. It will thus be were at work in the quarry, and one of them seen that the court will have no difficulty in attempted to thaw out a can of dynamite used disposing of the undistributed remainder of the | for blasting purposes which had frozen. An Geneva award, about \$9,500,000. The court | explosion followed with a loud report, scatternow has under consideration two questions of | ing rocks and earth in every direction. Daniel considerable interest to claimants, viz: first, Heminger was killed outright, and George whether in certain cases awards shall be made | Heminger and the colored man were so badly upon a gold or currency basis, having reference | injured that they will die. Noble Gilky was to the war premiums on gold; and, second, also hurt, but his wounds were slight. what, within the meaning of the act creating the court, is a "Confederate cruiser," and does loss of human life by the flood in that region a privateer without letters of marque from the occurred Sunday by the upsetting of a house Confederate government come within the mean- twelve miles south of Helena, in which were

mailed copies of the new tariff act to all col- party of hunters, who took them off the roof lectors of customs, together with instructions after they had clung to it three days. The St. that sections seven and nine of that act to go | Francis swamp contains hundreds of horses, merchandise for the purpose of the assessment | trict, and will report in favor of giving State aid | of duties. This action will cause a considerable | to the actual sufferers. reduction in the amount of duties collected, per cent. of the entire amount collected. Secsigned by manufacturers in foreign countries to agents in the United States, and for which sale in the United States only.

The printed volume of diplomatic correspondence, which is now in the course of publication, contains a letter from Minister Lowell, dated July 14th, 1882, inclosing copies of the coercion act, which had just received the a great many naturalized American citizens in Ireland, besides those who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the authorities, and he fears the alien clauses of the act may strengthen "the temptation of private enmity to bring false accusations, as it undoubtedly increases the opportunity for them." Secretary Frelinghuyson, in his reply to this letter, says that the revival of the alien act has caused the President "to feel anxiety as to its probable effect on the business and social relations of American citizens, particularly those of Irish

It is authoritatively announced that the salary of Colonel Ochiltree as member of the House from Texas is to be withheld until the settlement of his accounts as United States Marshal for Texas. The accounts unsettled are in reference to the expenses and disbursements of deputy marshals, for which Colonel Ochiltree shal during the reconstruction epoch, when in Texas, as in other Southern States, numerous deputies were considered necessary to preserve the peace and enforce the laws, and it is said | the breast and then shot himself through the that it was an impossibility for the Marshals to | temple. Both are in a critical condition. Mr. exercise a rigid scrutiny over the accounts of

Lieutenaut Robert M. Berry, who commanded the steamer Rodgers, is in Washington superintending the selection of articles to be sent to the Ichonthes Indians, in the vicinity of St. Lawrence bay, as a reward for their | county court house, Texas, in presence of the assistance to the crew of the Rodgers. Lieu- judge, jurors, attorneys and spectators, by C. tenant Berry has been offered a mission under | E. Dixon, sheriff of that county. The trouble the Belgian government to the western coast | arose from Dixon making war on gambling inof Africa, where an attempt is to be made to stitutions in which Johnson was silently in-

modore P. W. Shufeldt.

The envoys from Madagascar and their suite matic corps and a number of other distin- their way to the Jersey Central Railroad yards. p. m., London time) of Sunday, March 11, 1883. guished persons invited by the Secretary of | Three were drowned, and four among the res- | No vessel smaller than a Cunarder will be able | Death of Prince Cortschakoff, the Russian States

The Governor at Curacoa has expressed his regret for the firing upon the United States ship

The question as to when the tax on capital and deposits of banks, bankers, and national

It is denied at the Treasury Department that the members of the tariff commission are

The Secretary of the Interior has leased to They were out fifteen hours. Carrell T, Hobart, of Fargo, Dakota; Henry F. Douglas, of Fort Yates, Dakota, and Rufus | zen of Petersburg, Va., was shot and killed at period of ten years.

The Attorney General has discovered that, contrary to the impression, the item of \$3,000 hydrophobia in New York last Monday. He fall of snow was noted. At Halifax a heavy for Mr. Reed's services in defending Guiteau | was bitten over two years ago by a Spitz dog. | wind, rain and hail storm prevailed on the the sundry civil bill.

The President has accepted the resignation

tioned as most likely to receive the appoint- formerly of the regular army. He resided at Judge Edmunds, President pro tem. of the

Sounte, has appointed George W. Seaver, of Vermout, his private secretary.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At Hunter's Point, N. Y., just before noon on Sunday last, officer Patrick Casey, of the Hua- | heir of William Penn. ter's Point police force, shot and instantly killed roundsman Richard Comislay. The murdered roundamen was sitting at his desk in the first preclines conversing with two officers when suddenly Carry entered. It was noticed that he was under the influence of liquor and acted rather strangely. He went into the rearroom, and called in the two officers to help him fix his pistol. They did so, and, shoving it in his sat. When within two feet of the unsuspecting Comisky he halted and said: "What do you follow me so for." Comisky replied that it was to make him do his duty. Without another world Carry drew his revolver and fired. The ball entered an half inch below Comisky's eye, and

secured and hurried to the county fail. It is | Charlestown, Mass., Saturday, of pneumonia, supposed that Casey was in a state of insanity | in the 36th year of his age. His funeral took when he shot Comisky. On the way to the place in New York on the 12th inst. jail he manifested great fear, laboring under the impression that every one wanted to kill him. Comisky is a brother of the chief of the Hunter's Point fire department.

inst., says that the water has fallen nine inches since the decline set in, and will fall more rapidly as soon as the river gets within its banks. Two negroes, Tom Brown and Aaron Smith, were drowned last week near Austin, Miss., by the capsizing of their dug-out. The break into Totten levee, thirty-five miles below Friar's Point, flooded all the country as far down as Australia. This break is just above the line of the second Mississippi levee district, which remains intact, and planters within the district do not fear an overflow. Two men, names unknown, were drowned Friday ten miles north of Marion, Arkansas. At Helena, Arkansas, there are between 500 and 700 colored refugees wholly unprovided for and powerless to help themselves. The levees around

Helena were never more secure. On the night of the 7th inst. an east-bound passenger train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad was boarded by forty men two The director of the mint has received a letter | miles west of Mulberry Station, Crawford | from J. W. Helffrich, formerly coiner at the New | county, and 140 miles from Little Rock, Ark. Orleans mint, and now superintendent of the | The robbers ordered the passengers to throw mint at the City of Mexico, stating that he has | up their hands, and began firing pistols. The a contract for coining 190,000,000 pieces of conductor, John Cain, who was in the rear car, nickel coin for the Mexican government. The | was fatally shot. Before the robbers could value of the coins is designated simply by a reach the engine Engineer Rogers started the Roman numeral. The reverse side of the five- train and prevented the robbery. The highterpart of the reverse side of the five-cent nickel | motion. Superintendent Hartman offers \$10,000 now being issued from the Philadelphia mint. reward for the capture of the robbers, one of It is also stated in this connection that the | whom has since been taken. He was wounded French government has adopted the nickel | in the face and arm, and, being unable to keep up with his companions, took refuge in a farmhouse, where he was traced by the officers.

A dispatch from Helena, Ark., says the first six adults and four children. The children The Treasury Department, on the 12th inst., | were drowned. The former were rescued by a seven repeals duties or charges heretofore legislative committee is examining into the

James Templin went into the police court which reduction is estimated by some at five at New Haven, Conn., on the 7th inst., and complained that somebody had shot him in the tion nine of the tariff act changes the manner | head. The man appeared to be insane, and of ascertaining the value of merchandise con- acted so wildly that the judge sent for a surgeon. A flattened bullet was found pressing against the base of his skull, and when it was there is no foreign market value, for the reason | removed the man instantly recovered his rea- | Trevino and his wife, the daughter of Gen. Ord, that the goods are specially manufactured for | son, and charged a man named Wm. Cowles | was christened on the 11th inst. by Monsignor with shooting him.

In Cleveland on the 7th inst. Wm, Lyon, fifty-five years old, went to a dwelling occupied by a woman who was divorced from him five years ago, and asked for a bowl of soup. While she was preparing to comply with the royal assent. Mr. Lowell says that there are request, he drew a revolver and shot her in the face, inflicting a severe wound. Then he put | ex-President of Mexico, and his wife were godthe pistol to his own head and fired, killing himself instantly.

> bridge flats, a large building in East Sixtyfourth street, New York. Mrs. Wakeman, aged 56, and her daughter Rose, who occupie the fourth floor of the building, were suffocated by the dense smoke. The loss is estimated at \$90,000. Mrs. Wakeman was the wife of Abram Wakeman, who was curveyor of the port during | Legislature taxing the net output of mines. Lincoln's administration.

Gov. Crittenden has pardoned Clarence Hite, a noted member of the James gang, who pleaded guilty to the charge of train robbery in Febru- cents per mile has been defeated. ary, 1882, and was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary. The pardon was issued on the recommendation of the penitentiary physician and claims that he is not responsible. He was Mar- | the board of inspectors. Hite is in the last stages of consumption.

> On Monday last, in Philadelphia, John S. Syren shot his brother's wife, Lizzie Syren, in Syren, the husband of the injured woman, keeps a bakery. His brother John, who came here from Germany about a year ago, is believed to be demented.

A. L. Johnson, a young man, was shot dead on the 7th inst. in the court room of the Miller

Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson was placed | Pasquale Majone and Michael McGloin were | Treasurer Polk was defeated. on the retired list recently by operation of the | hanged in New York on the 9th inst. Robert law. He is succeed in command of the Euro- Cochran, colored, was hanged at Clayton, Ala., pean station by Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bald- | for the murder of M. L. Drew. The prisoner win. Rear-Admiral E. R. Calhoun will be re- took a drink of whisky, lighted a cigar, seated tired in April. The vacancy in the list of rear- himself on his coffin and was driven half a mile admirals will be filled by the promotion of Com- to the gallows. He confessed his crime before the drop fell.

On the 9th inst, a scow, while being sculled were, on the 8th inst., entertained, as the guests | across the basin of the Morris Canal, Jersey of the Government, by an excursion to Mount | City, was capsized and thirty passengers thrown | first be felt in the Northern Pacific, and will Vernon, in company with the resident diplo- into the water. Its occupants were laborers on cross the meridian of Ottawa at noon (5 o'clock cued are so badly injured that their recovery is | to live in this tempest. India, the south of

The residence of Mr. Simon Cronise, near Valencia by the fort in that harbor. A police- New Market, Md., was destroyed by fire on the ages. As all the low lands on the Atlantic will man who failed to present the Valencia's fort | night of the 7th inst. While Mrs. Cronise was | be submerged, I advise shipbuilders to place pass to the military guard was responsible for in the act of rescuing her daughter, aged five their prospective vessels high up on the stocks; the mistake. The firing of shot by the fort | years, the floor on which she was standing | and farmers having loose valuables, as hay, catgave way and both perished in the flames. Mr. | tle, &c., to remove them to a place of safety. Cronise and several children were saved.

banking associations will cease under the ope- been pardoned out of the Michigan State prison, on all the Canadian coast no later than the 20th rations of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of the act of March 3 to reduce internal that the state of March 3 to r will be made on this question until a case St. Joseph county, in 1853. There is little doubt of lives will be lost and millions of dollars' that Ulum is entirely innocent of any connection with the murder.

The jury in the case of Col. Theodore Hyatt, still receiving pay at the rate of \$10 each per president of the Pennsylvania Military Acad- fulfillment was eagerly watched by a large diem. No money has been paid to its members | emy, tried recently at Media, Pa., for cowhid- | number of persons who had faith in it. Many on account of service since its report was made. | ing Thaddeus Lowe, a cadet, returned a verdict | Mr. John I. Hayes is now settling his accounts. of acquittal, the defendant to pay the costs. staid in port, and made preparations for the

Robert V. Dodd, formerly a prominent citi-Hatch, of New York, a number of small tracts | Hunnewell, Kan,, on the 8th inst., during a of land in the Yellowstone National Park for a difficulty with an unknown man. The deceased was a confederate soldier. Frederick Berger, eight years old, died from

was omitted by the conference committee on | The dog was killed and the wound cauterized, and no further trouble was expected from it. The man who committed suicide in a shootof James Glifflan as Treasurer of the United | ing gallery in New York on Saturday night | the storm fell short of the violence predicted States. Assistant Treasurer Wyman is men- has been identified as Capt. John Hartley,

> Saco, Maine. PERSONAL. The will of the late S. L. Crocker, of Taun-

ton, Mass., bequeaths \$30,000 in charities. Colonel Stuart, of the English army, receives

Senator and Mrs. Beck, who had intended to go to Florida on the 10th, postponed the trip on account of Wiggins's prophecy. Judge Davis, who has gone South, it is said

has made public the fact that his wedding would take pince on the 14th inst. at 11 a. m. The President is still indisposed, and has refused to see all visitors excepting intimate packet, Carry walked out to where Consisky | friends. He has been suffering for some time

from a catarrhal affection. David Rumsey, ex-judge of the supreme aged 73. He was a member of the Thirtieth

and Thirty-first Congresses.

Miss Ida H. Hosmer, three feet tall, and

Robert H. Huzza, three feet six inches in height, midgets on exhibition in a Brooklyn museum, were married recently on the stage of the A dispatch-from Memphis, Tenn., of the 12th | museum. The bridegroom was a widower. Governor Butler has dismissed Mr. Clark from the office of insurance commissioner of lies in a critical condition in consequence of Massachusetts, but Mr. Clark has not yet de- the exposure and cold bath. cided whether to vacate or hold on. For the present he continues to discharge the duties of

> The members of the Nebraska House of Repsentatives, at the close of the late session, pre- Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 8:46 a. m., resented Mr. James F. Zediker, first assistant clerk, a handsome gold watch. Capt. Lee, of | Mountains, at 4 o'clock this morning, and was Furnas county, made the presentation speech, entirely consumed. The passengers escaped

> Right Rev. John Quinlan, Catholic Bishop of Mobile since 1859, died on the 9th inst. at the | Gen. Cochens, of Indiana; Col. Davidson, of pastoral residence attached to St. Theresa's Beaver, Pa., and Col. Porter, postmaster of Church, New Orleans, aged about 53 years. In | Connellsville, Pa. When the train arrived 1869 he attended the Plenary Council in Balti- here many passengers were half-naked. The more, and subsequently was one of the dele- Pullman Car Company's loss is \$20,000. gates to the Vatican Council at Rome.

Ex-President Diaz, of Mexico, and his party, arrived at Austin, Texas, on the 7th inst., and were welcomed by the State authorities. It is Santa Ana took the Alamo.

Ex-Governor William Sprague, of Providence, R. I., was married on the 8th inst. at the Virginia Hotel, in Staunton, Va., to Mrs. Dora Inez Calvert, who had arrived there from Miss Nellie C. Gibbs. Greenbrier county, West Virginia, a few hours before the ceremony was performed. The bride is a native of Connecticut, but has resided in Charge that while I loved liberty and hated slavery I had never any but the kindest feelings toward West Virginia fourteen years. The newly wedded couple took the night train for the be more prosperous and happy if slavery should

A dispatch has been received that Judge White, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and who was recently appointed United States judge of the Southern District of Ohio, died last Mouday at his residence in Springfield, Ohio. Judge White was a brother-in-law of ex- know that they are to remember me on my birth-Speaker Keifer, and was one of the most eminent jurists of Ohio. He had been ill but a

Nathaniel Thayer, a well-known capitalist of Boston, died on the 7th inst., aged 75 years. Mr. Thayer was a generous patron of Harvard College, having erected Thayer Hall and given largely otherwise. He had been a leading spirit in developing the railway system of the West, and was also identified with mining and other large enterprises. He had also been a director of the New York Central, the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads.

Fully 50,000 visitors were in Atlanta, Ga., on | liament if the land reform bill should fail is into effect at once, and apply to all goods in mules and cattle standing up to their throats in the Sth inst. to attend the memorial funeral denied .-- The British House of Commons has warehouse as well as to goods imported after the water, their owners being unable to rescue services of Governor Stephens, which were forbidden trap-shooting. - The British the date of the passage of the act. Section | them. Many carcasses are floating about. The opened at 10 a. m. by a prayer by Rev. Wm. | steamer Gloucester City, bound to New York, added in ascertaining the dutiable value of | condition of the people of the overflowed dis- | by Senator Colquitt. General Gordon read a | eral Bronsart von Schellendorff has been apseries of resolutions, prepared by the citizens' committee, enlogistic of the deceased. General | Florence Dixie makes the charge that Mr. Par-Toombs, General Henry R. Jackson, Judge | nell and Mr. Eagan have failed to account for and Dr. H. V. M. Miller also spoke. Dr. Tal- girls have left Limerick, Ireland, for New mage made the closing prayer. The funeral | Hampshire. - Miss Hayland has recovered procession was a mile and a half long, and took half an hour to pass a given point.

> The "international baby," the son of Gen. Montez de Oca, Bishop of Nuevo Leon, receiving his father's name, Geronimo. The ceremony was performed in the oratory in the Bishop's palace in Monterey, Mexico, in the presence of only a few civilians, military dignataries, and immediate relatives and friends of the Trevino and Ord families. Gen. Diaz, father and godmother. It is understood that Gen. Trevino has consented not to oppose the candidacy of Gen. Diaz for the presidency in A fire broke out on the 7th inst. in the Cam- 1884, with the condition that Gen. Diaz will his term expires in 1889.

> > Governor Grant authorizes the statement that he will veto the bill passed by the Colorado

In the Arkansas House of Representatives the bill compelling all the railroad companies in the State to reduce the passenger fare to three

The Georgia State Democratic committee

death of Governor Stephens. In Philadelphia, Saturday, Thomas Maher, Jr., Isaac L. Street, and Joseph Myers, convicted of making a fraudulent return as election officers were each sentenced to three

months' imprisonment, fined \$100, and disfran-

chised for the period of four years. The Tennessee House of Representatives has men took a boat and boarded the smack, letpassed the State debt bill exactly as it came ting their small boat go adrift. The smack from the Democratic caucus, to pay fifty cents | sailed round the sinking steamer, but having on the dollar and 3 per cent, interest on all but | no boat was unable to render her assistance the State debt proper and the bonds of educational institutions within the State, for which scene. Fifteen of the Navarre's mon endeathey propose to pay par with the contract rate vored to reach her in another boat, but it of interest. The bill will probably pass the Senate also. A resolution censuring United in securing the reward for the arrest of ex-

WIGGINS WORSTED.

His Great Storm Proves to be a Merely Local

Prof. Wiggins, the weather prophet of Ottawa, Ont., last December promulgated the following dire forecast: "A great storm will strike | guilt, from the damning consequences of which this planet on the 9th of March next. It will Europe, England and especially the North American continent will be the theater of its rav-I beg further, most respectfully, to appeal to the honorable, the Minister of Marine, that he A life convict named Samuel Ulum has just | will peremptorily order up the storm signals worth of property destroyed." This prophecy, through discussion by the newspapers, attracted wide attention. The time designated for its of the New York and New England fishermen blizzard. The signal service observers derided Wiggins and his prophecy. His predictions, however, were not fulfilled, although on the 11th inst. a heavy storm prevailed in certain parts of the Canadian provinces. Waterloo, Quebec, was visited by one of the severest snow storms known for years, and two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt. At Montreal a heavy night of the 10th inst., and the tide-wave was reported as the highest ever known. No serious disasters were reported nevertheless, and by Professor Wiggins.

The Wild Freak of a Lunatic. [From the New York Tribune.] John A. McGeady, of 58 East Broad way, New York, an employee in the Central Railway of that year. In July, 1863, he was promoted Company's gas works at Communipaw, N. J., to the office of chancellor, a position he filled became seized with a sudden freak of insanity until within the last few years, when he voluna pension of £4,000 a year, granted in 1790, as | yesterday morning and nearly ended his life. | tarily retired. His most brilliant achievement While he was emptying the retorts about 6:30 | was his securing, at the London conference in o'clock, an idea struck him that an explosion | 1871, a revision of the treaty of Paris and the was about to occur, and he ran out of the formation of another, which put an end to the building without waiting to put on his coat or | neutralization of the Black Sea. This was done shoes and stockings. Barefooted and bare- during the Franco-Prussian war, when, under headed, McGeady ran through the snow in the the exigencies of his situation, Bismark became direction of the ferry and made his way on | willing to yield to the pressure, of which board the boat Central, which was laid up, but Gortschakoff made a timely application. The had steam up ready to start on her first trip. Czar rewarded his chancellor for this removal With the idea of getting as far as possible from of a stigma under which his people chafed by the explosion uppermost in his mind, McGeady conferring upon him the dignity of serene untied the beat and started the engine. The highness. In the Central Asian question of pilot and engineer, who were skeeping on 1873-74 he favored a conciliatory policy to-board, were awakened by the motion of the ward England, and his course during the last court of New York, died on the 12th instant, boat, and were amazed, on looking out, to find war with Turkey is still fresh in the public her going in the direction of New York. The mind. As there is a suspicion that Prince for whomseever will take what the authorities engineer stopped the engine and the pilot Gortschakoff's death resulted from poison, an are enger to give. The Sorbonne or University he fell back dead. The murderer was instantly | Lieut. Charles Seymour, U. S. N., died at | went to the pilot-house, and, finding McGeady | autopsy will be made on the body.

there, took him down stairs. In the hurry the engine had been stopped on the center, and the pilot and engineer were obliged to go down to work her off. In their absence McGeady jumped into the river and swam toward the picked up by a dock hand named Stevens and a watchman named McKain, who went to his assistance in a rowboat. He was taken at once to the Charity Hospital, where he now

Commissioner Dudley's Narrow Escape.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 13 .- The Washington sleeper of the western express train on the caught fire near Wilmore Station, Allegheny to which Mr. Zediker responded in a pleasant | without injury, but lost nearly all their clothing. Among those on the car were: Commis sioner of Pensions Dudley; Col. Ben. Wilson;

count of the celebration by the students of the on the anniversary of the day that General the following letter from the poet to the in November: WINTIROP HOTEL, Boston, Eleventh Month, 11th day, 1882.

The Poet Whittier and the South.

My DEAR FRIEND: I thank thee for thy kind note. Say to the dear young people under thy the people of the South, I believed that they would ease, and I think it is already evident that the South has now started on the road to a higher degree of We are now one people—we have a common in-terest in the Union. Let us forget the unhappy past in the brightening prospects of the future. Say to thy scholars that it gives me real pleasure to day, and that they have my prayers for their wellbeing and growth in virtue and intelligence, and that as men and women they may be a blessing to their beautiful South. I am their and thy friend,

THE OLD WORLD.

Than Curs.

tory settlement. - Great distress is reported in the county Mayo, Ireland .- The report that Mr. Parnell would resign his seat in Parpointed minister of war for Germany .- Lady £400 damages from Mr. Eiggar, M. P., for breach of promise. - The police in Moscow have made a number of arrests having some relation to the public peace at the coming coronation of the Czar. Twenty-nine socialists are being tried in Vienna on charges of high treason and murder.---Floods are reported in districts of Bombay .- Eight dagger-knives have been found in the Ring's End basin, Dublin .- Prince Bismarck is ill in bed .- The commander of the French squadron at Madagascar has been ordered to blockade the shore. - A large party gathered to witness the trial at London Saturday of the Tripp electrical tram-car. The car ran a distance of four miles satisfactorily. --The British government has ordered that measures be taken for the relief of the starving peoturn over the presidency to Gen. Trevino when | ple of Loughrea. --- An election for a member of the French Chamber of Deputies to fill the vacancy caused by M. Gambetta's death took place on the 12th inst., but without a result. -It is said that 60,000 persons are out of work in Paris, and that American travelers are deterred from entering Paris on account of the disturbances there. — A British cruiser has gone to Madagascar. - Mr. Ashton Dilke, brother of Sir Charles Dilke, has died at Algiers.

-The Porte has notified the foreign representatives in Constantinople that the treaties of commerce will expire March 12, 1884 .--has called a State convention, to meet at At- | The steamer Navarre, bound from Copenhalanta, April 10th, to nominate a candidate for | gen to Leith, foundered during the gale of the the gubernatorial chair, made vacant by the 7th inst. There were 81 persons, mostly emigrants, on board, only 16 of whom-6 of the crew and 10 emigrants-were saved .-The survivors give the following account of the loss of the steamer Navarre: When two hundred miles from Christiansand the Navarre was struck by a heavy sea. The cargo shifted, and on the 7th inst., the forehold filled, when a fishing smack approached the Navarre, ten In a short time another smack arrived on the swamped, and all its occupants were drowned. A steamer arrived at the spot only in time to water as the Navarre was foundering .-The London Times of the 11th inst. in an edttorial says: "We have good reason to believe that the inquiry now proceeding will implicate the land league beyond doubt in the immediate patronage of crime in Ireland, even if it does not establish its direct connection with the 'Invincibles.' The flight of Patrick Egan,

none of his associates can escape." A GREAT MAN GONE.

unless explained, is a moral acknowledgment of

A cablegram from Baden-Baden, Germany, announces the death on Sunday last of Prince Gortschakoff, ex-chancellor of the Russian Empire. He was born July 16, 1798, and educated at the University of Kharkof. Having acquired the rudiments of diplomacy under Nesselrode, he was in 1834 appointed secretary | French women is all carefully adapted to seof legation at London. Six years later he was made charge d'affaires in Florence, and, in 1832, councilor of the embassy at Vienna. While at Stuttgart in 1841 he negotiated the their idler countrywomen do not. The milmarriage of the Russian Grand Duchess Olga liners, who abound in the Latin Quarter, are the old tub had thousands of dollars' worth of the old tub had thousands of dollars' worth of the old tub had thousands of dollars' worth of berg,) which event led in 1846 to his being made privy councilor. In 1850 he held the important position of plenipotentiary to the German Diet at Frankfort, and four years later he succeeded Meyendorff as ambassador in Vienna. His reputation was greatly enhanced by the tact and ability he displayed during the Crimean war and by the treaty of Paris, signed mainly through his influence in March, 1856. He now succeeded Nesselrode as minister of foreign affairs, and in the following year attended the Emperor Alexander in his interview with Napoleon III in Stuttgart. His policy at this time was directed to the restoration of Russia to the position of influence in Europe which had been lost in consequence of the unfavorable issue of the Crimean war. He advocated the application of the principle of nationalities in the Two Sicilies, and at the same time found opportunity to disclaim any idea on the part of Russia of taking revenge for past defeats. His popularity at home and prestige abroad were greatly increased in 1863 by his declaration of aversion to foreign dictation, taking as the occasion of making this declaration the interference of foreign powers in behalf of the Poles during the insurrection

dock. He was almost exhausted when he was | Household Economies --- Common-sense

in Dress---Education.

Special correspondence National Tribune. PARIS, Feb. 20 .- Paris in winter is a cheerless place in point of climate. It is not crisp and snowy like New England, nor bright and balmy like Washington; but gray, sunless, and prone to daily showers. The air is mild, however, so that the grass is green in the Champs sight-seeing is easy. There are two opposite ways of spending a week in Paris: one may go to a hotel in the Anglo-American Quarter, shopping the chief occupation, interspersed with visits to churches and picture galleries; or, one may go to some quiet nook in the Latin Quarter and live among the students and working people close to the Notre Dame and the College The Selma (Ala.) Times gives a pleasant ac- people of Paris, for the French novel, dealing received at Zurich the degree Ph. D. summa chiefly with unhappy domestic life, gives a bad mentioned as a remarkable coincidence that a Dallas Academy of the 2d inst. as a day of impression in one direction, and the infamy salute should be fired in honor of General Diaz | honor to Mr. John G. Whittier, and publishes | of the commune has stamped upon the Parisian working people an equally bad reputation | tion. This student is now either in attendance | "The Admiral's Ward" is continued, and teacher of the school, written when it was in-tended to have the celebration on his birthday, Latin Quarter is a population orderly, laborious and it is not a pleasant consideration of the school, written when it was in-tended to have the celebration on his birthday, Latin Quarter is a population orderly, laborious and it is not a pleasant consideration or about to become a student at the College de Purple, "An April Adventure," "Joe Baxter, the midst of a French population. French | than France, or than America herself is in | popular articles, and Miss Hetta Ward "Floring prosperity than it has ever known, and no one can cellar and gavret room is not plenty. Coal is, and form classes, to which the leading artists cellent issue of this readable periodical. Special variety of ways. It is an economy, on the tone of work is said to be less fine. Recently other hand, to use a special product for kindling. | a move has been made in the direction of ad-'boules" or balls made of tightly-rolled strips | standard of work required there is found to be of thin wood soaked in turpentine. To be sure, attained and well held by the women admitted labor is expended in making "boules;" but what | thus far. Something About What is Going on in Other Lands | does French labor cost! It would be a waste of room and coal to do the family washing in the house, and this is accordingly given to one of a The negotiations between General Wallace | multitude of women who profit by the equable | American is chiefly interested. Mere study of and the Porte in Constantinople in regard to climate to use the Seine for their washing ap- shop windows is capital training to the eye in petroleum warehouses is approaching satisfac- paratus. Food, like space, fuel and waste-pa- certain directions, and the collections of obper, is used with minutely careful calculation. jects of industrial art are thoroughly admir-HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES.

There is no more room for storing provisions thau for storing coal; and the cook buys the | workingmen in every crowd in the galleries of ingredients for each meal as she needs them, paintings and sculpture in the Louvre. This paying cash for them and retaining one sou in each franc (or five cents in each dollar) as her percentage. If an unexpected guest should arrive to dine, there would be consternation in probably have to go dinnerless. Fortunately, Crawford, Senator Brown, Colonel C. C. Jones | £152,000 of land leagne funds. Two hundred | an unexpected guest never does arrive; French formality prevents such interference with family calculations. A certain meagerness in the meals is atoned for by dainty cooking, which extracts all possible nourishment from and bestows all possible attractiveness upon simple materials. This meagerness is partly concealed, too, by the unfailing abundance of good linen and glass. In the care of table furniture, servants are especially trained; and, although the high standard of neatness involves destructively-frequent washings of the napkins and table-cloths, darning is made so fine an art that French linen probably lasts longer than the same article in America. A curious economy of space, at the expense of patience, is made in bathing arrangements. Bath-tubs are rare in private apartments, and it is a common thing to see a long hand-cart, managed by two men, conveying a tin tub and a cylinder of hot water to the house of an invalid or luxurious person. Persons of limited means, however, usually go to a bathing establishment, carrying their own soap and paying a few cents for the luxury of warm towels. The same patience and calculation is shown prettily in the little shops and booths where vegetables are sold. Here, strings of onions, carefully hung, serve as decorations, and bright bunches of carrots and dark beets are disposed among green lettuce, cabpage and Brussels sprouts, until the booth looks like a large bouquet. In the smallest butchers' shops diminutive legs of mutton are hung in rows and decorated with ruffs of stiff paper inviting to the eye. But nowhere is such patient care and thrift shown as in the care of children. The contrast in this respect between London and Paris is incredible. In Paris there are comparatively few little children, for the custom prevails among the working people of sending their babies to Normandy to be brought up by relations in the country. When this arrangement is not feasible, however, the Parisian child is the object of most scrupulous care. It is always warmly and neatly clad; and, in the street, almost invariably has some older person's hand in its tight grasp. The ragamuffin, as he thrives in New York, is practically unknown in Paris. When a child is born, the work of saving for it begins. Girls must have dowries and boys a little capital for art and the maintenance of efficient schools for beginning business; and to this end there is a most careful avoidance of decoration and ex-States Marshal Gosling, of Texas, for his action rescue six persons, who were struggling in the pensive toys. There is a noteworthy absence of ribbon from the Sunday dresses of the children in the family groups on the Boulevard St. Michel, where the working people flock on Sundays as they flock to Central Park or Fairmount. But as there is no tawdry extravagance in the dress of the French workingman's child, so there is no pinching, starving, freezing want. Life is a grinding struggle, but it is calculated beforehand and there is provision ahead for all bad seasons. In the education of French girls there is a good example of this. All French women sew skillfully and most of them are good cooks. There is no disposition to make fine ladies of girls whose fathers earn small salaries.

COMMON-SENSE IN DRESS. Arithmetic is drilled into girls in a thoroughly practical fashion, and, in case of need, almost any French girl can become a book-keeper. In small hotels the wife of the proprietor is bookkeeper as well as housekeeper, and the habit of keeping minute accounts in ordinary housekeeping is a matter of course. The dressing of curing neatness and beauty with plainness. French working women excel in this, and secure healthfulness in dress besides, which their plain woolen skirts, falling scarcely below the shoe-top; closely fitting, warm woolen jackets, and heads bare, except for the hair precisely braided at the back. It is amazing what an air of comfort and simple elegance grows out of the neat lightness of this plain little costume, which is always spotless and fresh. The general outcome of the patient care to live within the year's earnings is that no one reaches the ragged point of poverty. Nevertheless, the conviction is gradually forced upon the observer that the French workingman's comfort is a very limited possession and exclusively of his own manufacture. Saving at every point, destroying nothing that pa-tient, laborious ingenuity can utilize, toiling persistently, he extracts a self-respecting existence from stern conditions. What the government can do to help him help himself, it now does efficiently. The French monetary system is well nigh perfect. The centime, sou, france and five franc pieces are of full value and admit of exceedingly small purchases. The abundance of small money makes the habit of cash payments easy, and the presence of the postal savings bank ready to receive deposits of a single franc encourages the habit of saving. A rigid enforcement of comprehensive adulteration laws secures pure food; but something remains to be done to protect the laboring man from his own longing for stimulants. The theory that drunkenness is less in wine-growing countries receives a severe blow when one sees vermuth (wormwood) and absinthe stupefying a large proportion of the workmen of a whole vast capital in a country renowned for its wines. So excessive is the use of absinthe that it is said that in cases of suicide and assault without discoverable motive the stock Parisian decision is "absinthe." In the direction of education Paris is making a magnificent effort.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES. The state of the primary schools is problematical, but of technical training and the general higher culture there is generous profusion of France, with its 8,000 students, requires no

the student is the limit of his own abilities; for | mote these men!' he must have a bachelor's degree before reading law or medicine. Indeed, the administra- | dier Sam. tion of degrees is extremely careful, and an anomaly such as that by which Jefferson Medical College has on occasion bestowed the degree L. L. D. is inconceivable under the French university system. It is firmly believed in France that training is requisite to success, and for the professions, as well as for the trades, a long and laborious process of preparation is undergone. Moreover, the government is not content with supplying in a general way the profusely illustrated with cuts of decided artisfunds for education. On the contrary, the most minute and thorough supervision of Elyses, and except for a superabundance of mud, every department of education throughout France is constantly maintained. In the matter of collegiate degrees it would seem desirable that our own State governments where English is the prevailing language and | should follow the example of France in this direction, for the American college degree as bestowed at present is of disgracefully small value. Apropos of the admission of women to the College de France, it is interesting to know that a young woman who graduated de France. By adopting the second plan one | from Cornell University some years ago, and gets nearest to the heart of the city life. It is was refused admission for post graduate work difficult to get in America a fair idea of the | by the Johns Hopkins University, has recently cum laude, the fourth and highest degree within the bestowal of the university and one never bestowed upon a woman since its founda- which cannot be read with profit and pleasure Latin Quarter is a population orderly, laborious and thrifty. By degrees it dawns upon one that she owes to the liberality of the instituthat most of the conspicuous features of the life | tions of two countries of Europe gratitude for | a translation from the Norwegian. Jenny Juny about one are largely explained by two quali- training refused her in America. In art study, gives another chapter of "How We Live in ties of the French mind-patience and calculatoo, women have fine opportunities in Paris, New York," Miss kate Sanborn an amusing tion. Of course, this is a very old story; but it | though in this direction America is more just | sketch, entitled "The Conundrum of the Ninecomes home to one with new force in living in | in giving equal opportunities to equal merit | teenth Century," Mrs. Hungerford one of her housekeeping illustrates this combination of university matters. Outside of the Ecole des Art and Home Comfort." These, with many qualities capitally. Economy of land leads to Beaux Arts, art instruction in Paris is man- other articles of interest, and "Current Topics the compartment system of building, and aged by a sort of middlemen, who rent rooms and the various departments, make up an extherefore, bought in small quantities-often by go as critics. The artists usually give their attention is given to the illustrations, "The the bag-and is used with extreme care. Each labor gratuitously, and the students' fees | Flight into Egypt," a steel engraving, and the room is heated by a tiny grate fire for which logs and kindling are prepared with precision. and profits of the middlemen. In classes man, What of the Night?" being especially It would be wasteful to use paper for lighting | composed exclusively of women there is usu- fine. fires; waste-paper can be sold and used in a ally less criticism and higher charge, and the Accordingly, one buys for two cents a dozen | mitting women to the classes of men, and the

ARTISTIC TRAINING.

It is, however, in the artistic training which Paris offers to her artisans that the able. No one is limited to these collections, however, and there is usually a proportion of magnificent palace, created by the taste of a best architectural skill of the nation, is now, of course, public property, and the evident sense camp, for some member of the family would of ownership on the part of the unfailing stream of visitors suggests that yet another word might be added to the "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite" graven upon every public building in Paris. The inheritance of fine buildings is an advantage possessed by the European workman over the American, for it enables the European to see examples of beautiful work in the surroundings for which they were designed. The Musee Cluny is an example of this. The building is a gem. Built by certain rich monks in the neighborhood of 1500, it was thought worthy to be honored with the presence of the royal family, and a daughter of King Francis I was married here to King James V, of Scotland. Inside and outside the Musee Cluny has kept its medeval appearance; and the low-ceiled rooms, lighted by square windows, deepset in thick stone walls are cosy yet, in spite of their stately carved chimney pieces and cold waxed floors. Whatever woodwork can be carved is carved with master skill, and rich cabinets and carvings of all sorts gathered through many years, find a fit and harmonious setting here. Ten thousand specimens of stained glass, ivory, and tapestry, bronze and china, offer to the artisan whenever he choses to come and study this public treasure. to which he has gratuitous access, suggestions for design and finish by which the French workman is ever eager to profit. Sooner or later America must make still more energetic efforts for the artistic education of her artisans if she is to hold her own against European competition; and comprehensive technical education is the necessary logical consequence of the American protective system. For if it is right that the beautiful product of cheap European labor should be prevented from coming into competition with the product of dear American labor, it is only just that the American laborer should be required to make his product as beautiful as the foreign one; otherwise, the consumer is forced to buy an inferior article. In many directions the American laborer does this and more; and in the manufacture of many articles of iron and steel the American product surpasses the European one in beauty of design and finish. There are, however, industries in which this is not yet achieved and can never be achieved without the establishment of well-chosen collections of objects of technical training. Moreover, an opportunity is wasted in our great cities, where much might be done in the direction of art education, by the establishment of evening classes in the public school buildings. In Philadelphia, in view of the disgraceful dearth of evening schools for workingwomen, a number of classes have been opened by private associations, and it is found that there is a large constituency eagerly awaiting every such opportunity. Meantime, the government of France strains every nerve to induce its artisans to improve their taste, their skill, and, in consequence, their value to the industrial wealth of the nation. F. K.

"SHOT YOU, SAH!" How General Grant Rewarded Soldiers who Obeyed

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean,] I met a man the other day called "Soldier Sam," an honest fellow, and one of the trueblue boys of the late war. He had served under Grant, and could tell reminiscences of the great General by the hour. The best of it was that his stories were always authentic. I remember, said he, that while we were down on the Mississippi a big barge loaded with bombs and gunpowder was lying alongside the wharf. Grant had given orders that no one powder under her decks. So the corporal set a guard there and ordered him to shoot the first man who should cross the plank with a lighted pipe or cigar. Well, when the word got abroad we kept away, for we knew that the few days ago by S. J. Harrell. He weighed order meant business. One day when I was off | 82 pounds, measured 4 feet and three inches in duty General Grant rode up on his horse. He wore a big blouse and a slouch hat. He had 13 inches between the eyes. In his stomach no star, no side-arms. We all knew him with- was found three big catfish, two moccasins, an out the aid of trinkets.

"Is that the powder-boat?" he asked. I told him it was.

He looked at me sharply over a red-hot seining party last summer. cigar, and said: "I'll go on board, then." I knew he'd never take that cigar out of his mouth except to eat or sleep, so I said: "General, if you walk across that plank smoking, the sentry will shoot you." He saw that I was in earnest, but he said:

"Of course he does, General," I replied. But he's been ordered to shoot the first man | matic sufferers in our county than any remedy caught smoking on that barge, and he'll do it. That's the kind of chap he is. Grant looked rather amused. I reckon he never intended to go near the old barge. He satisfaction to our rheumatic sufferers as

Don't you suppose he knows me?"

That evening I told the sentry all about the talk. The next morning he and the corporal were ordered up to the General's headquarters. Remedy .- Baltimore Sun. The sentry was a black man; but when he heard that Grant wanted to see him he was rather white. He went up.

"Can you read?" asked Grant. "No, sah; I nebber had no chance to l'a'n." "Do you always know me when you see

"Yes, sah." "Suppose I had gone on board that powder boat with a lighted cigar, what would you have

"But I am your general!" exclaimed Grant. "Yes, sah; and we jes' obeys yo' orders," said the sentry. Grant looked the men all over. The cor-

fees, and the College de France, more liberal At last the General relaxed. "Well, sir," he than Harvard and the Johns Hopkins Univer- | said to the negro, "we'll make you a corporal; sity, admits women. The only limitation upon and this other man shall be a sergeant. I pro-"I tell you we did'nt forget that," said Sol.

THE MAGAZINES.

The March number of the Grand Army Magazine, which is the third one of this periodical contains a large amount of interesting original matter for the general reader, besides much that appeals directly to the old soldier. It is tic merit. It opens with a poem, "Esther, the Persian Queen," by Prof. T. N. Haskell, after which come "Old and New Colorado," "Hezekiah Tucker," "Satisfaction," "Severina's Revenge," "Come, Dreams," "The Troubadour," "Wagner and His Works," "The Origin of Mountains," chapters III and IV of the serial "Stronger Than Love," "A National Summer Capital," "Bahy's Eyes," "Raphael Santi,"
"Women's Auxiliary Societies," "The French Republic," " No Man's Land," "A Trip to Nebraska," "A Colorado Mining Town," and other articles, in addition to notices of new books and other ably conducted editorial depart-

Demorest's Monthly Magazine for April is fully up to the high standard its publisher has set for it. It does not contain a single article

HISTORIC EVENTS

Which Our Subscribers Wish Written Up in The Tribane.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Won't some ex-soldier, who is posted and competent, give accounts in THE TRIBUNE of battles of Rocky Gap and Droop Mountain, West Virginia, fought by General Averill: the 1864 battle and retreat from Winchester, Virginia, under General Crook; and the Lynchburgh Raid, under General Hunter, including the battle of Leetown, in the valley, under General Mulligan, and oblige,

JOE WORTHINGTON. Battery B, 1st W. Va. Light Art. SPRINKLE'S MILLS, O.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I have been a constant reader of your paper for nearly one year; am now getting along past middle age, and have no hesitation in pronouncing your paper chief of all. I anxiously await its coming each week, and always give it a grand reception. I read all the letters of ex-prisoners with great interest, histories of battles and campaigns, and the progress of the Grand Army; all of which is an abundant feast. Let the good work go on until the end of time. I have been anxious for a long time to hear something about the Red River campaign; for to my notion it was the hardest campaign of the war. I say this because of my connection with the army as a soldier during all the time while the war lasted; was in thirteen hard-fought battles and many other campaigns; hence I venture the statement, on the honor of a soldier, it was the hardest campaign of the war. I do not think General Banks would care if it were all published now, though in command of that ill-fated expedition. It would be only a matter of great justice to the surviving comrades and that old hero, A. J. Smith, who had command of 10,000 troops detailed to go with Banks up Red River by General Sherman, when he started for Atlanta

not wish to be first, but will give my experience Late Lieut. Co. D. 49th Ill.

in the spring of '64. Who will now come to

the front with the Red River campaign? 'I do

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1883.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Cannot some one write up for your paper an account of the blowing up of the rebel Ram Albermarle, at Plymouth, N. C., in 1864, by Lieutenant Cushing? It was one of the most daring feats of the war. I was sick with yellow fever at Roanoke Island at the time and cannot now remember the particulars. After the town was shelled by our gunboats it was garrisoned by a portion of the Massachusetts Second heavy artillery, and Colonel W. D. Wardrop, of the Ninety-ninth N. Y., was in command of Roanoke Island

The Alleged Burning of Marietta, Ga.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I fully indorse the statement of George H. Cooper, of the Ninety-eighth Illinois volunteer infantry, in regard to the falsehood of the burning of Marietta, Georgia. I was with General Sherman from Chattanooga until I was wounded, on the 4th day of July, 1864, at Nickajack Creek, fourteen miles from Marietta, was taken from there to Marietta, and was there in hospital for three months, and I know that the town or any part of it was not destroyed by fire during that time; also, I have been there since the war and talked with parties that lived there during the war, and I have never heard them say anything about it being destroyed by fire. My opinion is " M Quad" don's

know anything about it. A. B. HOPPER, Co. G. 39th O. V. I.

MIDDLETOWN, IND., Feb. 26, '83. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I also have read the articles of "M Quad" relative to the burning of Marietta, Ga., and elieve it-in fact know it-to be a false report. I was there in person on July 3d, 4th, 5th and ith, 1864, and the town was far from being burned at that time, and again in August of the same year I passed through Marietta en route for home and still it existed. I am of the opinion that "M Quad's" war reminiscences are cut "on the bias," and lean, as does the

Free Press, toward the sunny side. Co. D. 11th Mich. Vol. Inf. GLENDALE, MON. TER., Feb. 28, '83.

The Great-Grandfather of Turtles. [From the Quitman Free Press.] The great-grandaddy of all the turtles in Georgia was caught out of the Spence lake a length, 2 feet and ten inches in width and was old fish basket, four lightwood knots, an old pair of boots and a gallen jug. The boots and the jug are supposed to have been lost by a -

THE PRESS ON RHEUMATISM. Durang's Rheumatic Remedy has a large sale

in this city, and possesses the reputation of being a decidedly great medicine. - Elmira (N. It has created more stir among the rheu-

ever introduced here. - Parkersburg (Va.) State Journal. No medical preparation has given so much

just wheeled his horse about, and away he Durang's Rheumatic Remedy .- Alexandria (Va.) Gazette. Maryland is full of people who have been cured of rheumatism by Durang's Rheumatis

> No medicine is more used than Duraug's Rheumatic Remedy. Our doctors prescribe to for rheumatism, and it never fails to do the work .- Watertown (N. Y.) Times and Reform. It cures rheumatism when everything else fails.—Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy has been adver-

ised in this city for several years, and stands

high. - Cumberland (Md.) News. It is a positive cure for rheumatism .- Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. Some of our best citizens have used it with

great success .- Richmond (Va.) Whig. It absolutely cures when everything else fails. Sold by every Druggist. Price one dollar a bottle; six bottles five dollars. Send for free poral was trembling, and the sentry was acpamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Druggist, tually pale; but both were as firm as rocks. Washington, D. C.